## PARIS IN REVOLT!

MONTMARTRE INSURGENTS. THE ATTACK PRECEDED BY A PROCLAMATION FROM THERS-THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS tial and condemned to be shot. Gen. Paladines is a FROM THIERS-THE ARMS AND JOIN THE IN- prisoner at the rebel headquarters, the approaches to SURRENDER THERE AS SEVERAL GENERALS KILLED AND which are guarded by National Guards. Many OTHERS TAKEN PRISONERS—A NEW "REIGN gendarmes were killed. OF TERROR " THREATENED.

Panis, March 19, 1871. On Priday afternoon a Conneil of War was held, which was presided over by M. Thiers, when it was resolved that a last appeal should be made to the Montmarire insurgents to disperse, and, if that failed, a strong force of troops and gendarmes should be sent against them.

PROCLAMATION OF M. THIERS.

Accordingly a proclamation was issued appealing to the reason and patriotism of the citizens of Paris to preserve order. In it President Thiers stated that ke was informed that the malcontents of Montmartre had planted their guns so as to demolish the dwellings of their follow-citizens. He declared that by such acis as these the Republic was fatally compremised, because a Republic accompanied by diserders would be lost. He insisted that the present Government is really Republican, and no friend of the Republic should strike at it. The Government would take the caunon from these men who, misled by designing politicians, sought to inaugurate civil war. He draws a picture of the deplorable results of their doings, showing how the reviving commerce of the city was stopped and the shops were deserted.

"The Government, hoping the malcontents will THE MURDER OF GENS. LECOMTE AND CLEMENTreturn to their duty as good citizens and obey the laws, still withholds orders to proceed to extreme measures to free the country of a new enemy; but it is to determined to act when necessary, and deliver the principals over to justice. The Government rehes on the cooperation of all good citizens. After this warning we shall proceed to force peace, if necescary, at all hazards."

THE ATTACK.

The Government, following up the proclamation of President Thiers, at midnight on Friday sent a detachment of troops and gendarmes to occupy the positions of the insurgents in the Montmartre District. A considerable number of cannon were removed, and the gendarmerie made some 400 prisoners. In the morning, however, the National Guards of Belleville and Montmarire, with many unarmed soldiers of the line, arrived on the scene and released

THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS JOIN THE INSURGENTS. Gen. Vinoy, who was in command of the Government forces, having posted a cordon of troops around the hill of Montmartre, and planted mitrailleuses at the approaches, and his sentinels preventing all persons from ascending the hill, the batteries of mitrailleuses were soon surrounded by angry groups who demanded to know why the authorities distrusted the people, and if it was their intention to massacre them. The soldiers when seked if they meant to fire on the citizens, made no reply, and soon a general fraternization commenced. The people were allowed to draw the mitraillenses aside and ascend the hights. The companies of soldiers on the summit also fraternized with the Nationals, who were guarding the cannon still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived on the ground, the people shouted to them, "Reverse arms," and the order was obeyed. At 10 School a re the Nationals held the ground again and prevented all unarmed persons from going up

AN OFFICER MURDERED BY THE MOB.

At the same hour a serious conflict occurred in the Place Pigulle, at the end of a street leading from the hights. Some artillerymen and chasseurs were surrounded by an angry mob, who accosted them with shouts of, "Go and fight the Prassians!" A lieutenant of chargenry, while endeavoring to disengage his horse from the crowd, drew his saber. He was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A melee followed, in which an artilleryman and two Nationals were wounded. But the fighting soon ceased, the soldiers having shandened their posts and mingled with the crowd, distributing among them their cartridges and relinguishing their chassepots. The artillerymen also suffered the people to remove two mitrailleuses making no further show of resistance. The gendarmes alone proved faithful to the Government, but were too small in numbers to be effective, and were withdrawn.

At 11 o'clock many battalions of National Guards. fully organized, marched into the Montmartre distriet shouting " Fira la Ecpublique!" The district was then wholly in the possession of the Nationals. the soldiers having deserted. Not a gendarme nor a single regular was visible. All the National Guards were amply supplied with cartridges, and appeared determined to retain their cannon and hold their

At Lavillette, also, the troops fraternized with the insurgents; whole regiments of the line surrendered their arms, refusing to act against the insurgents, and marched across the Place de la Concorde and

OBJECTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The purposes of the insurgents are still indefinite. Their main object just now is resistance to the Government. The crowds in the Montmartre and Belle ville, however, are unanimous in their clamors against the Assembly at Bordeaux. They demand its immediate dissolution and the election of a new body which shall sit in Paris.

Up to a late hour on Saturday evening the agitation and uncertainty continued. The troops had all withdrawn from the faubourgs, where the people appeared excited and hostile. The Nationals were assembled at various points. The boulevards were crowded, but there was no further conflict. The shops were closed, and the omnibuses had stopped

GENERALS MURDERED AND TAKEN PRISONERS. Startling facts connected with the events of the morning have become known. Gen. Faron was surrounded for several hours by the mob in the Montmartre. His troops proved faithful; they charged and took three barricades, using the bayonet, and finally cut their way out and escaped. Gen. Le Comte and others were not so fortunate. Abandoned by their men, they were made prisoners by the Fioters and are now detained in the Cha- and was not redlected NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871.

Gen. Vinoy was hissed and pelted at Montmartre, UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DISPERSE THE and Gens. Susville, Lecomte, and Clement Thomas were taken prisoners. The former was killed, and the latter was taken before a drumbead court-mar-

teau Rouge, Gen. Paturel was wounded.

At 9 o'clock last evening it was reported that Gens. Lecomte and Clement Thomas, the latter formerly Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, who insurgents, after a summary trial. The news spread

consternation through the city. On Saturday morning, the troops succeeded in capturing 40 carmon in the Montmartre. Of these, the who sits on the front bench has openly people retook five, without fighting. The remainder

were removed to a place of safety. The rebels killed, cut up and ate the horse of a staff-officer who was surrounded and made prisoner. The rebels are now building additional barricades at Montmartre, Belleville and the Faubourg St.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

The Government has issued another proclamation condicting any intention of a coup d'élât, warning the Communists who seek to pillage Paris that they will ruin France, and appealing to the National Guards to put an end to the condition of anarchy into which they have plunged the Capital.

Gen. Vinoy's staff, all troops of the line, and the entire force of gendarmes, have returned to the left bank of the Seine, leaving the National Guards to restore order on the right.

THOMAS CONFIRMED.

The journals this morning confirm the report of the execution of Gens. Lecomte and Clement Thomas. After their capture they were taken to the Garden of the Rue des Rosiers, Montmartre, where the Central Revolutionary Committee hold their sittings. After a brief trial they were condemned to suffer death, and were taken out and shot. All accounts say they died bravely.

TONE OF THE PARIS PRESS. The The Journal des Debats says: "Yesterday will be considered as one of the gloomiest hours in the history of France. The Revolution, under the banner of Pillage, is the mistress of Paris. France will condemn these horrible assassinations and this odious insurrection, which is without pretext or purpose. Will the Provinces come to our aid, or must the Germans reënter the Capital? This terrible day has wrought more damage to the Republic than all the Bonspartes."

LATEST REPORTS FROM PARIS.

GEN. VINOY REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT-THE CITY IN THE HANDS OF THE INSUR-GENTS-THE DEPARTURE OF GERMAN TROOPS STOPPED BY THE EMPEROR-DIEPPE RE-OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

LONDON, March 19-Midnight. Special dispatches to London journals say Gen. Vincy has also been shot. The report has not yet been confirmed, and is not credited.

The latest news is that the Nationals of Montmartre have seized and new occupy the staff and general headquarter buildings of the National Guards of Paris in the Place Vendôme. The Echo of Parliament says, in consequence of the disturbances in Paris, the Emperor William has provisionally stopped the movements of the German troops,

A dispatch, just received from Dieppe, ann that Prussian troops from Amiens have arrived there, and occupied one-half of the town. The French garrison still retains the other half.

THE PRUSSIANS THREATEN TO RE-OCCUPY PARIS.

BEELIN, Saturday, March 18, 1871. The new Prussian Cross Gazette (semi-official) of to-day says that if the French perscente returning Germans, a German army must reoccupy the environs of Paris, and possibly the city.

The Gazette of Luxembourg says, citizens of the Grand Duchy were expelled from Paris, either because the exequatur of the French Consul at Luxembourg was revoked for violation of neutrality, or because they were among the class who had no means of subsistence.

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

THE NEW LOAN-EDUCATION AS A MEANS OF REVENGE-MARSHAL MCMAHON ABOUT TO RETIRE TO PRIVATE LIFE.

LONDON, March 19, 1871. The new French loan, which will probably bear ntersst at five per cent, and be redeemable at a fixed time, will be submitted to the National Assembly on Tuesday next. It is said the new loan is for the purpose of converting a loan of 250,000,000 francs, contracted by the Tours delegation of the September

The Etoile Belge learns that the French Government has negotiated a loan with the Rothschilds of two milliards of francs, at 5 per cent interest,

The Journal des Débats last week advised diffusion of education, and a better training, for Frenchmen. Then their powers will be increased to seek for their revenge in an improved administration of affairs, and the extension of public liberties.

The remains of Charles Hugo are to be brought to Paris to-morrow by his father for interment. The funeral arrangements are such that the procession will be very large and the ceremonies imposing.

## THE MURDERED GENERALS. EUGENE LECOMTE.

Eugene Lecomte was born in 1805, and was educated in Paris, where he studied mechanical engineering. About 1830 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colo net of the Paris Mounted National Guard. In 1849 he entered the Legislative Assembly and supported the Conservative party. He afterward joined Louis Napoleon's Consultative Commission, and under the Napoleon's Consultative Commission, and under the Empire was three times a successful Government candi-date. It is possible that the subject of this sketch was not the officer who was executed, but in the absence of fuller details it seems probable that it was he.

CLEMENT THOMAS. Clément Thomas, who was killed by the Paris insurgents, was born at Libourne in 1802, and re-Paris insurgents, was born at Libearne in 1899, and re-ceived his education in Paris. In 1835 he was imprisoned for a political offense at Saint Pélagie Prison, but he and others escaped to England. He returned to France under the annesty and joined the editorial staff of the National. In 1848 he represented the Republic in the Gironde, where he was elected a representative by 52,000 votes. He returned to Paria, where he had been elected Colonel of the Second Legion of the National Guard, and coionel of the Second Legion of the National Guard, and was promoted for his services in that capacity at the revolt of May 15, 1845, to the rank of General. Subsequently he termed the Cross of the Legion of Honor "a bumble," and in consequence became unpopular, and had, during the June, '48, disturbances, to surrender his position to Gen. Changarnier. Betore the election of Louis Napoleon he voted with the moderate Democrats, but after that event he supported the Extreme Republicans, and was not redeeted.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SPLIT IN THE CAPINET-MR. GLADSTONE "TESTING THE FIDELITY OF HIS PARTY BE-YOND ENDURANCE"—THE IRISH COMMITTEE. IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 3 .- Where will Mr. Gladstone stop? How many more such weeks as the last two, how many more blunders, how many more onslaughts on his own supporters, how many more public declarations of his own indifference to the wishes of his own party, can Mr. Gladstone's Ministry survive? Those who knew best the divisions in the Liberal ranks, and who predicted in advance were captured in the morning, had been shot by the that dissensions must show themselves when the session commenced, did not and could not anticipate the reckless management which has already brought the Government and the Liberal party so near a crisis. I know that a Conservative leader avowed his expectation that this Ministry will cannot emancipate himself politically from Whig be out of office in five weeks. He is oversanguine, if he counts merely on a continuance of the policy, amazing as it is, which Mr. Gladstone is now pursuing. What is more striking is the lan- founder. guage of Mr. Gladstone's own friends. One of the men who knows the House of Commons thoroughly well, and who holds a high official position, said on Thursday, after the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Irish Secret Committee, that never in his Parliamentary experience had he seen such leadership of a party as Mr. Gladstone's during this scasion. And now, on the Irish Secret Committee, it trun all lengths.

I broke off my letter of last Saturday saying that ! would express no opinion on Lord Harrington's proposal for a Secret Committee on Westmeath till the thing had been debated. Before Monday evening came, protests against the scheme had made themselves everywhere heard, in the press, in private life, in the innermost of those mysterious circles which surround a Prime Minister, and sometimes convey to him, and sometimes keep from him the opinion of the outside world. In the House, and on both sides of the House, the same feeling was equally unmistakable and equally strong. It was apparent from Lord Hartington's own speech that he was doing reluctantly an act that had been imposed upon him, against his own judgment, by superior authority. The gosstes of the lobbies did not hesitate to say that there had been a serious division in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Gladstone's colleagues had yielded only to his personal determination that a measure once announced should be carried through at all bazards. "I need hardly attempt," said Lord Harrington, "to describe the feelings of painful dismay with which I undertake the task now b Ominous exordium for the speech of a Cabinet Minister! The impression it made upon a House already acquainted with the doubts of the Cabinet was not removed by the labored exposition that followed. It must be said for Lord Hartington that having taken a brief in a cause against his own judgment, he did his best to make out a case. Admitting that the general condition of Ireland had improved, he insisted that Westmeath was an exception; that it was a center and hotbed of Ribandism, that fandlords could exercise no right of property, that employers dare not discharge a workman, that the law as it stood had proved whelly insufficient to deal with organized terrorism, and that the Government, wishing extraordinary powers to re-press these disorders, had resolved to base their demand upon evidence to be obtained by a Committee. The original motion contemplated that the Committee should also indicate a remedy, but the Gov erament now proposed to do that for themselves. He abandoned also to a great extent, the point most

feeling of dismay expressed by the noble lord, which he thought most natural, and a sentiment that did him great honor. In a speech of less than half an hour he contrived to launch about one sarcasm a minute at the Government, and above all at Mr. Gladstone, in a tone of contemptuous indifference that was scarcely simulated, so complete was the that was scarcely simulated, so complete was the great Tory leader's sense of the blunders his opponents were making. What must be the effect of an announcement one week that the condition of Ireland demands a secret inquiry, and a declaration the next that the element of sccreey is no longer to be insisted on ! Then what is the Committee to do? he asked, and his way of answering is so characteristic that I give the passage as reported:

What is the Committee to do? Observe the description of this district of Ireland, where there are not only these viis, but these spreading cvils—observe the description even of it by the Minister. He tells us it is intolerance. eiven of it by the Minister. He tells us it is intolerable.

"Hear, hear"! Be tells us the state of freland is interable [cries of "No, no!" from the Ministerial benebes]—that the state of a great portion of freland is intolerable, and therefore will want inquiry. [Rene wed cress of "No, no!"] Well, that the state of a county in Ireland is intolerable. ["Hear, hear!" from the Ministerial side.] Is it reduced to that I is a county in a state so intolerable that you must come to the Senate to ask for a committee to inquire into it! (Cheers.) Can you not get out of the difficulty without coming to the House of Commons and asking it to appoint a secret committee to device means to govern a county! [Renewed cheers and inselter.]

A Government as strong as the present ought to accept the responsibilities, and not try to shelter themselves behind a committee. This Ministry had devoted itself to the Irish question; had come into office to pacify Ireland; had an immense majority; had wrought its own will. Under Mr. Gladstone's induence, exclaimed Mr. Disraeli, we have legalized confiscation; we have consecrated sacrilege; we have condoned treason; we have destroyed churches; we have shaken property to its foundation, and we have emptied jails; and now he cannot govern a county, and he must come to a Parliamentary Committee. The hit was palpable. The House cheered heartily, and the Liberais did not care to answer with counter cheers.

Mr. Gladstone, still bleeding with the wounds of last Friday, postponed his reply. Other members continued the debate, which was adjourned, and which everybody expected, and Mr. Gladstone expressly said would be resumed and concluded on the following night. But on the following night Mr. Gladstone had not made up his mind what to do; Zacatecas, and A are decidedly in so, instead of the looked-for discussion on the Irish Juarez. Committee, the House and the galleries of eager strangers were treated to a debate on agricultural taxation and other like exciting matters. On Thursday, Col. Wilson-Patten, a Conservative of high character and great moderation, appealed to the Government to withdraw the motion for a Committee. His appeal was an expression of the wishes of nearly all Mr. Gladstone's supporters, and I am told that it had been given out informally that the allegiance of the party would not be put to any further strain in this matter. But no. Mr. Gladstone rose, as Col. Wilson-Patten sat down, and explained at length, and with the perverse ingenuity he has so often shown himself capable of displaying, why he could not and would not take his obnoxious Committee out of the way. I don't think it needful to follow him through his labyrinth of excuses. They failed to satisfy the House, upon which the speech fell without effect, or with the effect of creating universal disappointment. Never was an audience colder, never was a party more unsympathetic to its chief. The one merit of the harangue was that Mr. Gladstone showed more self-control and less sensitiveness than in his previous reply to Mr. Disraeli. A long debate ensued, chiefly remarkable for a rattling speech from Mr. Bernal Osborne, who holds an Irish seat, and has more than Irish volubility of wit. He sounded the

Committee, said Mr. Osborne, himself a Liberal, is nothing more than a screen for Ministerial debility and executive incapacity. And he went on to ask what is the use of a Cabinet if the House must appoint a Committee to do Cabinet work, and from that he diverged naturally into a discussion of the Cabinet itself. It is often Mr. Osborne's habit to say on the floor of the House what other members content theuselves with whispering in the clubs. "We all know," he remarked, "the right honorable gentleman is rather exclusive in his Cabinet society. If he has a preference, what he does like best, I believe, is the selection chiefly of Whig marionettes of the most approved patterngentlemen who will recognize and reverence the official wires." "How far," he asked, "does this Cabinet represent the opinions of the great Liberal majority in this House ! How far does it represent or reconcile the feelings of the people of Ireland," That is plain speaking, and all the plainer because it touched a known feible of Mr. Gladstone's. He influences, nor emancipate himself socially from aristocratic influences, and on one or the other or both of these rocks his ship is going some day to

When it came to a division a large part of Mr. Gladstone's followers went into the lobby with him, and he came out with a majority of 80. You know well enough in America what is the binding force of party, and how often men vote against their convictions on a particular matter for the sake of acting together, or for the sake of convictions which seem to them more important as a whole. I asked one Liberal member, before the debate, how he should "Oh," he answered, "I shall vote against the Committee, unless the Government is in danger of a defeat. In that case, I shall vote for the Government." A victory gained in such a way as that has principally to the movements of the Tennessee and neither any political significance nor any promise of permanence. Mr. Gladstone has got his Committee. The most his friends hope from it is that it may not do any great mischief. If Mr. Gladstone would learn prudence from his experience in getting it, it might even prove a benealt to him and to his party.

NAPOLEON EXPECTED IN LONDON. LONDON, March 19, 1871.

It is reported here that the ex-Emperor Napoleon will leave Cassel on Surelay, and will be due in London on Monday night. The Empress is much dissppointed, but supposes there was a mistake in the tele-gram informing her of the intended visit of her husband. and remains at Dover, awaiting his arrival.

CHINA AND JAPAN. SAN FRANCISCO, March 18 .- The steamer Japan arrived this morning from China and Japan. CHINA.

Chinese advices say that the imperial authorities have paid 200,000 taels indemnity for the Franch property destroyed at Tien-ison, and appointed a Franch property destroyed at Tien-ison, and appointed a Franchman to the position of imperial interpreter, with a salary of \$15,000 per animum, which concessions are regarded as a full action of the Tien-tsin chalus.

The American sensouser May Queen cleared at Shanghai with cotton, but it is alleged that she transferred the cargo outside of that port and took on board coffee and salt, which were smuggled ashere and sold on the way to kis Kinng, where the schooner was selzed for smuggling and confiscated. The captain was sent to Shanghai and liberated.

Advices from Hong Kong state that a powder factory belonging to the Chinese Government, at Rang-Chow, had exploded, and that 40 persons were killed.

JAPAN. Yokobama dates of February 22 have been received. Yokobama dates of February 22 have been received. The Daimios are acting independently of the Mikade, and Prince Saturna seems ready at any moment to break into open rebellion. Foreigners are generally apprehensive of a renewal of civil war during the coming Bummer, staturum has withdrawn all his troops from Jeddo, and alrendy public feeling is becoming alternated generally from the Mikade. Financial, affairs were becoming greatly doranged, and counterfeit money was flooding the country.

criticised, that the Committee should be secret, and explained that the Sessions were only to be secret when occasions should arise to just in sending down to the House for leave to sit with closed down. got on his legs that he quite sympathized with the feeling of dismay expressed by the noble lord, which be thought most natural and a series of the feeling of the control of the control

DEFEAT OF LOPEZ-JORDAN.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 29 .- Gov. Baibiene anunces that on Jan. 20, near Lake Meambe, he attacked Lopez Jordan's army, numbering \$,000 men, with the forces under his command, which numbered only 2,500. After fighting for one hour and a balf Jordan was defeated, and compelled to retreat, leaving 425 prisoners, including 25 officers, 8 guns, 20 ammunition wagons, and a large quantity of arms in the hands of the Government

MEXICO.

OPENING OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS
-PRESIDENT JUANEZ'S MESSAGE.

City or Mexico, March 13 (by telegraph ia Havana, March 10) .- Senor Zamacona was elected Speaker by Congress, which met in extra session on the th inst. The new Speaker is a Diaz partisan, and was

sth inst. The new Speaker is a Diaz partisan, and was elected by a coalition with Lerdo's supporters.

President Junrer in his Message, which was sent in on the 10th inst., says that the Republic is tranquit, except a small district in the State of Guerrero. The relations of the Republic with foreign Governments are anicable, although with some they continue interrupted.

Señor Zamacona, in the House, replied to the Message in sarcastic language, and complained that the Government was interfering with freedom of election.

Manael Somera has become Governor of the State of Mexico, in place of Palacios, who resigned.

The war of races continues in Yucatan. The disturbances in the Juchtan district of Tehuntepee continue. Fourteen solders have been killed in an encounter. Castello Velasco had been appointed Minister of the Interior.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. CITY OF MEXICO, March 4 .- Public attention s entirely absorbed by the discussions and party tactics preliminary to the elections of June next for Deputies state Governors, and President of the Republic. The ad-Sinte Governors, and President of the Republic. The Adherents of Señor Lerdo and of Gen. Don Portirio Diaz appear to be convinced that neither of these candidates can beat President Juarez, who consequently will most probably be reflected. This compels them to act in concert in opposition to Juarez, whom they regard as the common enemy. If they can succeed in disquairfying Juarez they will engage in political conflict again, in support of their respective candidates. During a recent tour through Queretaro, Guanqianto, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Aguas Callentes, I found that the masses are decidedly in favor of the reelection of President

THE NEW DOMINION. OFFICIAL DENIAL OF THE ALLEGED TROUBLES

IN MANITOBA. OTTAWA, March 18.—The Ministers stated in oth Houses last night that they had received intelligence from Winnepeg to the 1st of March. The Diminion elections were proceeding quietly. There were no dis-turbances, as reported in the American newspapers. The small-pox is disappearing in the Saskatchewan district.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. .... A slight shock of earthquake was ex-....King Amadeus returned to Madrid yester-

day, accompanied by the Queen. They were received with enthusiasm by the populace. . The Mayor of Southampton, England, will a grand ball to morrow evening, to which the

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. (1) ... The damage to the planting interests by the

.... By the fall of a scaffold at Jamaica Plains, near on Priday, Judsen Carl was killed, two others had limbs broken, orth man was seriously injured. ... The bookstore of the late Wm. V. Spencer, and Walker's Circulating Library. in Hamilton-place, Boston, was nearly borned out, restering morning. Insured.

barned out, resteristy morning. Insured.

Mrs. Hess, the Steuben County murderess, has been adjudged insure for a jury impanueled to inquire late the condition of her mind. It will be remembered that in January last Mrs. Hess shot and killed two men, one of whom was her hunther. She has since here confined in lash at fasth, but will now be removed to an insure asylum. note of warning which has of late so often been heard in private, that Mr. Gladstone was testing the fidelity of his party almost beyond endurance. The

## WASHINGTON.

GEN. LOGAN TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY-SANTO DOMINGO MATTERS. 18Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1871, Many observant politicians express the opinion that Gen. John A. Logan will be the most formidable competitor Gen. Grant will have for the Presidential nomination next year. A strong movement in Gen. Logan's behalf is said to be organizing in the West, and to be rapidly extending throughout the country. The semipolitical soldiers' organization, known as "The Grand Army of the Republic," which has its branches in every village of the North, and of which Geu. Logan is Com nander-in-Chief, furnishes the nucleus of this move ment, and gives strength and organization at the start Gen. Logan says that he has no knowledge of any at tempt to make him a candidate, and that if an effort is making in that direction, it is without any consultation

The publication in the Santo Domingo correspondence of THE TRIBUSE on Friday of Capi. Temple's letter, and on Saturday of the official orders warning Hayti to be neutral toward Santo Domingo, has been widely discussed here in political circles to-day. Among those who are prenounced in favor of annexation, it is asserted that the United States is fully justified by international law in ordering Hayti to stand off when we opened nego tions for buying the Republic, and that this action has the sanction of precedent in the case of Texas. Those opposed to annexation, on the other hand, say that there is neither law nor usage to justify the action of the Executive, and that a similar warning to any nation which dared cope with us would be taken as a declaration of war. Hayti, they say, did not resent it, simply because she is weak.

The official dispatches received at the Navy Depart

ment from the commander of the Tennessee other U. S. vessels on the North Atlantic Station, and simply report, in general terms, that, while the people of Santo Pomingo desire annexation, those of Hayti are strongly opposed to the establishment of the U.S. flag Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, has re-

ceived the decoration of "Commander of the Order of St. Olaf," from Charles, King of Sweden and Norway. A joint-resolution will be offered in Congress to enable the Professor to accept the honor.

Speaker Blaine, Gen. Butler, Senator Spencer, Mr. Degener of Texas, and other Congressmen, intend to spend the Summer in Europe, and will leave soon after The following named postmasters were appointed in New-York for the work cuding March 15:

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THE TROUBLE BETWEEN SECRETARY FISH AND SENATOR SUMNER. A CURIOUS STORY ABOUT ITS ORIGIN-[EVIDENTLY

BIASED, BUT KNOWN TO HAVE ELEMENTS OF TAUTH.] WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Capital, this

merging, contains a long article purporting to give a his-tory of the misuaderstanding between Messrs. Summer and Pish. Some of Mr. Summer's friends, while disclaiming any responsibility for its language, declare its main averments substantially correct. The following paragraphs contain the substance of it:

graphs contain the substance of it:

"Sceretary Fish and Mr. Summer were sween into the Senate together, in ISM, and served some time on the same Committee, and the two became acquainness indeed, friends. When Gen, Grant rediscovered Mr. Pish on the banks of the Hudson, and made him Secretary of State, the venerable Kankserbecker field to the Chairman of Foreign Relations for salvice and help. Mr. Summer retains letters from Secretary Fish, asking for the loan of his brains. Mr. Summer, who had meantime had the experience of the State Department during the war, and who never fell out with Mr. Seward or any other gentleman of that Department, wrote the instructions for Mr. Moffey humself, wrote the outline of the leading papers on the Alabama chium, and named

on a private occasion at the Hon. Robert C. Schenck's, and late in the evening Fish addressed, scross some radies, a frive-just remark about 'duck and patridge' to Mr. Sunner, the latter merely leefed at film and made no reply. Fish's weak nature feit the shock. He dared no longer face the Numedian iton, and he arranged with the crew of Chandler, Nye, and the other boys, who fight for bitten apples, to complete his cowardly warfare by driving Mr. Sunner from the head of this Committee, so that he origin to longer meet him." that he might no longer meet him.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The Commissioners

to audit the claims of Southern loyalists, arising out of the late war, have issued the following notice:

The Commissioners of Claims, appointed under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1871, to receive, examine, and consider the lustice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the Government of the United States during the war, for a few such as the control of the United States United States, in the States processing a sainst the United States, including the use and loss of vessels, or boats, while employed in the military service of the United States, give notice that their sessions for examining claims, and hearing the testimony of witnesses, and other evidence that may be brought before them in support of such claims, will begin on the 10th of April, at Washington. The cases will be heard in the order in which they are presented to Charles F. Benjamin, Clerk of the Commissioners, at Washington, who will receive, file, and enter them upon the register at the date and in the order in the order of the presentation. The Clerk will also furnish, upon application, the rules and regulations prescribing the form of the petitions for the allowance of claims, the necessary averments, the oath of the claimants, which must accompany each petition, and the notices and statements which must be appended.

A. O, Aldis, J. B. HOWELL, and ORANGE FERRISS.

Commissioners of Claims.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—President Grant the banker, He visited Davenport's Theater last evening, and was received with great warmth by the audience. It is rumored that his visit is to confer with confidential friends in regard to the appointment of a Collector of Customs for this port, which office was made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Moore. The indications are that the resignation of Mr. Moore. The indications are that the resignation, Postmaster of Philadelphia, will be Henry H. Ringham, Postmaster of Philadelphia, will be Henry H. Ringham, Postmaster of the Legislature, Collector, and Dr. Marks, ex-memoer of the Legislature, Collector, and Dr. Marks, ex-memoer of the Legislature, Collector, and Dr. Marks, ex-memoer of the Legislature, Collector of the men stood over alm of the men

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

the Hibernian Society at the St. Cloud Hotel. He was reyed with veolerous appliance on his entrance, and in ponce to the fourth records toust of the evening. "The calcent of the United State," said: sections of year Humanias Society of an most happy to be a pop of the classical conduction to being great to greet making.

GREATHER OF THE MINISTERS SOCIETY IN SECTION 1. THE SECTION OF THE

THE COAL TROPPLES

THE MINERS CONCEDE A STRONG POINT-NO REA-SON FOR FURTHER SUSPENSION-ACTION OF GOV. GEARY.

HARRISBURG, March 18 .- The whole story of menopolist oppression is revealed plainly in the progress of the coal investigation. The capitalists have all along contended that the miner had inaugurated the quarrel and still maintained the contest, not to secure a fair adcoal-men and the railway companies. Theselcharges, which have been befor presented at length in Tur TRINENS, have been thoroughly disproved in the ex-dence before the Schate Committee, and are still further

the workers of their hasest upon the sinadament of their claims to seek centrol."

This has been the real bulwark to settlement for months past, and its concession by the miners attests their resultness to histo to reason. The capitalists demanded other concessions, which were one by one agreed to, but the miners were loth to give up to the renew their strong source of redress.

"The light, now, gentlemen," redurked Gov. Gearv, its simply for a few cents, and the coal comparise that have pocketed millions by this trouble are the near who new seep the work sustended, and all for from five to sevan cents. I mean that the workmen shall have justice if there is a law compelling it in the State, and I hold it is the day of the Executive to protect labor, even before capital, for that can protect their."

Both sides have been to the Governor, and it is no secret that the fight of the Companies is morely a crusade against time. When the Leadslature has adjourned, the miners will be helpless. The Committee has consented to capital for the workmen shall that may lasten the conclusion. Whatever happens, there is hope that the Governor, though the day a Democratic Senate and unsympathizing House, may be able to end the troubles sooner than had been supposed.

THE KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.

GOV. ALCORN DECLARES HIS ABILITY TO MAIN-TAIN ORDER IN MISSISSIPPI-NO AID DESIRED FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Washington, March 19 .- Gov. Alcorn has sent a telegram to the Mississippi delegation in Congress, informing them that he is taking active measures to punish the persons who committed the marders at Meridian, and that he expects soon to arrest the chief criminals. He adds that he is able to maintain pence and order in his State, and desires po aid from the general Government to enforce the laws. No disorders are now complained of, he says, except in a few of the northern border counties, and he is confident that he will soon suc ceed in tranquillaing that section. The Mississippi Re-publicans here bed confidence in the Governor, and fea-that he intends to apost alize and join the Democrata, and that his dispatch is sent for political effect, to ald in pre-venting the passage of the legislation affecting the South now pending in Congress.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE OUTEAGES-THE

REMEDIES RECOMMENDED. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The Charleston (S. C.) Republican of Friday, received here this evening, has an important three-column leader under the caption of "Is it War for South Carolina, or Peace!" The points made are of interest, taken in cornection with the call of the Governor for troops to suppress the disorders in the interior of that State. The militor denies that these troubles grew out of the "old Rebellion," and that they exist in all the Southern States. The outrages have to do with the General Government only, as it supports that the analysis of the poor. But this is after all only included in the desired with the General Government; that the outrages in South Cerudian decurs as if

neighbors. The newspapers of the state have digitized the work of the Ka-Khux by apologizing for its deeds. The editor continues:

"We are not alernosts, and yet, treating the matter calmb, we must as that we think the State is hexceedingly great danger. We are on the very varge of dvil wer. It can be already a proceedingly and the product achieves and the very varge of dvil wer. It can be already proceedingly and proceedingly and the process of the dark of the process of the dark of the process of the common provided, the conflict binsity and characters, would have been already here. The up-contry then prepared to the processor, that each comflet which would have even more become of the shock of armonic at that of sending the milita means the common of the shock of armonic conflict which would have even more become of the shock of armonic conflict which would have even more become of the shock of armonic of the bridge of the military because it has been fill-disciplined and baddy of fleered, and because it as presence has been reparabled as a memore in Union County. When the disarming has basen place, it brought peace. He continues:

"Marish law should be declared whosever the cavil law is powerless before the Ka-Kian Kian. We have Pederal soldiers in the troubled districts, and even under civil law they can be typed certain lines, even unough justice call ever as leastly.

The next remody proposed is to rid the State of many of its base officers. Already some of the most promitical Demogratis in the State, it is said, are pledged to cooperate with good Expublicans in bringing about peace. These Demogrates say they care not who is then made President of the United States. They care little what is the political name and creed of the administration of the State, they care not who is then made President of the Vinited States. They care little what is the political n

follows: "Another remedy is that Congress can largely aid South Carolina by removing ail political disabilities. Finally, we come to the great remedy for existing evils, and that is the school-house."

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER.

MEASURES FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE FORCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECENT ACT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The act approved

PITTSBURGH, March 18 .- At 11 o'clock last night, while a telegraph operator at Indiana, Penn., was

entering his office, which is in the same building with PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—President Grant the First National Bank, he was attacked by four men arrived here on Friday, and was the guest of Mr. Drexel, with blackened faces, who knocked him down, dragged him into the bank, and gagged and handcuffed him. One of the men stood over him with a revolver, while the of the men stood over and the safe; but soon be-others endeavored to break open the safe; but soon be-